



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## THE LONG-TAILED JAY.

BY JOSEPH GRINNELL.

*Aphelocoma californica immanis*, new subspecies.

*Subsp. Char.* — In coloration similar to *Aphelocoma californica*, but size greater and tail proportionately much longer.

*Type.* — ♂ ad., No. 4582, coll. J. G.; Scio, Oregon, January 9, 1901; collected by A. G. Prill and procured for me by B. J. Bretherton.

*Habitat.* — Willamette Valley, Oregon (Scio and Salem).

MEASUREMENTS<sup>1</sup> OF SPECIMENS.

No., Coll. J. G.	Sex.	Date.	Locality.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culm.	Bill from Nostril.	Depth of Bill.
4585	♂	March 30, '00	Scio, Oregon	127	151	44	27	20	10.5
4582	♂	Jan. 9, '01	" "	133	165	44	28	21.5	10
4586	♀	Feb. 8, '01	" "	125	152	42	28	20.5	10
4583	♀	March 3, '00	" "	129	150	41	27	21	10

<sup>1</sup> In millimeters.

## GENERAL NOTES.

**Brünnich's Murre in Lewis and Jefferson Counties, New York.** — On Nov. 29, 1900, I had an adult male specimen of *Uria lomvia* brought to me by a farmer who stated he caught him alive in a mud hole near his home. This is, I believe, the first instance of the capture of this species in Lewis County.

A few days later, Dec. 4, I received another from a gunner at Redwood, Jefferson County, who stated there was quite a large flock of them on the lake at that place. This specimen had eight small black bass in its stomach, the largest three inches long.—JAMES H. MILLER, *Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y.*

**Habits of the Gooney.**—My attention has been called to recent notes by Messrs. Henshaw and Mead on the habits of a Pacific species of Albatross, or Gooney, as the species of *Diomedea* are almost universally called by sailors in the North Pacific.

As to whether the species roost on the yards of vessels or spend the night resting on the water, I can say that I have never known an Albatross to attempt to alight on the spars of a ship, and I very much doubt their so doing although Gulls and Boobies often rest for hours on the yards or in the shrouds. I have often beguiled the weary hours of a 'trick' on deck at night, by watching the albatrosses as they tacked to and fro in the wake of the vessel. When there was sufficient moonlight I have seen them pass and light near the course of the vessel, and then, after having dropped astern some distance, they would come straggling along to pass and alight as before. Even on the darkest nights they may sometimes be seen against the sky as they follow in the wake of vessels, and it is my opinion that they follow until they feel the need of rest, probably several days, and make no attempt to find a vessel that has passed beyond the limits of their horizon.

Gulls also will, at times, follow the same vessel for several days if the course taken is near the coast, but they soon drop the deep sea craft. I once noted a *Larus glaucescens* with distinctive markings which followed the coast steamer from San Diego to San Francisco for nearly three days.—A. W. ANTHONY, *Portland, Oregon.*

**Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus auduboni*) on the Coast of Virginia.**—A Shearwater from Cobb's Island, sent me several years ago by Capt. C. H. Crumb, taken, according to the label, on September 1, 1893, proves to be of this species.

For the following additional particulars regarding these Shearwaters, I am indebted to Mr. William Palmer. Mr. Palmer informs me that during his return voyage from Havana, last August, on the way north to Cape Hatteras, great numbers of them were to be seen for about a day and a half. Early in October, Mr. Palmer again saw several at Virginia Beach, Va. It seems possible that this bird may occur not infrequently off the Virginia coast.—WILLIAM C. RIVES, M. D., *Washington, D. C.*

**The Mexican Cormorant in Colorado.**—A specimen of this species (*Phalacrocorax mexicanus*), an adult male, was taken Oct. 15, 1899, at Smith's Lake, fourteen miles north of Denver, Colorado.—A. H. FELGER, *Denver, Colorado.*

**A Virginia Record for the American Eider (*Somateria dresseri*).**—On Dec. 28, 1900, a female American Eider (*Somateria dresseri*) was taken on Broadwater Bay, near Cobb's Island, Virginia. So far as I am able to learn this bird has not been previously recorded south of the Capes of Delaware.—HENRY BRYANT BIGELOW, *Cohasset, Mass.*